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REGIONAL

LENINGRAD GORKOM CHIEF FAULTS MINISTRIES' INVESTMENT POLICY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Leningrad Gorkom First Secretary Yu. Solov'yev: "Paving the Way Toward the New"]

[Text] The decree of our party's Central Committee on socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress observes that it is necessary "to contribute in every possible way to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and to direct the efforts of the scientists, specialists, inventors and production efficiency experts toward the solution of fundamental problems of the technical improvement and intensification of production." Big successes are being scored in this area of work by the party organizations of Leningrad, where hundreds of shops have been automated and 1,370 flow lines and transfer machines have been introduced in the 5-year plan period. There has been a marked rise in labor productivity at the enterprises as a result of retooling. What is promoting this significant acceleration of technical progress?

The gorkom bureau recently discussed the report of the "Leningrad Foundry" Production Association's party committee. The discussion dealt with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This topic was not, of course, selected at random. The turbine makers are rightly among the right-flank men of competition and know how to determine the most promising directions of technical progress and to engage consistently and persistently in this work. Much has been done here since the 25th party congress. The series production of powerful steam and hydraulic turbines has been organized, among other things. Equipment bearing the "Foundry" trademark corresponds to the best world analogues or is superior to them in technical-economic indicators. The fact that the turbine makers' collective has resolved to considerably increase the manufacture of machinery for the power stations in the upcoming 5-year plan and to achieve this increase, moreover, without an increase in the number of workers thanks to the further modernization of production speaks for itself.

So the experience of the progressive association is instructive in many respects. Collating it and making it the property of other collectives--this was the purpose of our submitting the report of the association's party committee to the bureau for discussion. The adopted decision orients the party organizations of the city's industrial enterprises toward a stepped-up quest for resources, a comprehensive approach to a solution of production problems and the creation of just such a creative atmosphere as has been established in the turbine makers' collective. We are now exerting efforts to insure this decision's implementation. Much, as usual, is being done here by gorkom departments and the commissions formed by the party committees to monitor the practical introduction of labor methods and the achievements of science and practice.

We are increasingly viewing the party organizations' work through the prism of the tasks of scientific-technical progress and the fuller use of potential. We constantly emphasize here the importance of a comprehensive program-target approach to problems. The system of concerted organizational-party, ideological and economic-engineering measures which has evolved as a result of these requirements is helping us concentrate the collectives' efforts more successfully on the key issues. We put in this category primarily a constant increase in the contribution of Leningrad workers, engineers and scientists to the development of scientific-technical progress on the scale of the whole country and the fuller use of potential for an increase in the manufacture of products with high operating properties with the minimum material and labor expenditure.

We specially monitor the production and science collectives which are intended to influence the rate of acceleration of progress in the leading sectors of the economy. The goal we set here is of the speediest assimilation of new types of equipment, materials and technology which fundamentally change the nature of labor and secure a considerable saving of all types of resources.

I would like to give just a few examples. The Izhorskiy Plant's transition to the manufacture of 1 million-kilowatt nuclear reactors compared with 440,000-kilowatt reactors reduces power-generating costs 40 percent. And the machine tools of the new range of multistation standard-unit automats of the Association imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov increase labor productivity in machine processing by a factor of 6-9 compared with the existing metal-cutting equipment.

Or other facts. The large-capacity ships with the horizontal cargo-handling method in series production at the Plant imeni A.A. Zhdanov make it possible to more than halve the duration of loading operations compared with the conventional motorships. And the highest tunneling speed in domestic and world practice has been achieved with the tunneling units created by the Leningrad Metro construction workers. Thanks to this, projects in the construction of the Leningrad Metro are being handed over ahead of the schedule.

Of course, impressive results are only possible if the necessary conditions for creative work in each job have been created. Stimulating the development of the masses' initiative and extensively disseminating progressive

experience means paving the way toward the new. For this very reason particular attention is being paid here to this today at all levels of party leadership of the economy. Devoting much effort to the cohesion of the collectives, the raykoms are making an in-depth study of the problems of technical progress and an increase in production efficiency characteristic of each rayon and analyzing the most effective methods of their solution.

All this is reflected in the exhibits of the raykoms' permanent exhibitions devoted to special topics. One may derive for oneself an object lesson here--what needs to be done and how to be on a par with the pacesetters of competition. Much that is instructive can be found, for example, at exhibitions of the achievements of scientific research, planning-design and other organizations. But, of course, the most vivid lessons are derived by the specialists directly in the shops and laboratories of the base enterprises. We regularly conduct seminars with economists at such enterprises. The "Izhorskiy Zavod" imeni A.A. Zhdanov--in the industrial development of plasma methods of metal working--the "Znamya Oktyabrya" and Printing Machine Plant--in the development of group processing methods--the "Arsenal" imeni M.V. Frunze--in the use of machine tools with digital program control--and the Petrodvortsovy Clock Plant--in the extensive introduction of manipulator-robots in monotonous assembly operations--are recognized as "educational centers" in the city.

I would note that measures to reduce products' labor-intensiveness and to economize on material and labor resources are now being worked up more thoroughly in the comprehensive plans of the economic and social development of the collectives.

This work is being performed purposefully, for example, in the "Krasnyy vyborzhets" Association. Three-fourths of the working people here have comprehensive plans of an increase in work efficiency, and collaboration has been developed between the engineers and workers. Since the start of the 5-year plan the metallurgists have developed and assimilated more than 200 new economic types of rolled product, which has enabled the enterprises consuming the association's products to save approximately R40 million. In this period the production volume in the association has increased by 9.7 percent with a reduction in the number of workers.

In other words, there are ever increasing instances of the skillful solution of problems of scientific-technical progress in Leningrad. We are setting the city's party committees the task of selecting the best for extensive dissemination and mobilizing people to new quests. We recently devoted a gorkom plenum to these questions. We determined here what measures are necessary to continue the development of the collaboration of the scientists, engineers and workers. Big possibilities are inherent in a strengthening of the collective forms of the organization of labor--we will take advantage of them everywhere in the next 5-year plan. A number of measures was envisaged to improve the political, economic and professional training of the cadres.

Leningrad communists are endeavoring to make fuller use of the potential for an increase in the efficiency and quality of work in order to make an even larger contribution to the development of the country's economy. At the same time we have to mention attendant circumstances which sometimes apply the brakes to the practical introduction of progressive methods and improved equipment and technology.

A policy of the modernization and reequipment of production is being implemented consistently here, for example. The expediency of such an application of large-scale resources is already proven. Nevertheless, as before, certain ministries and departments are endeavoring to use basic resources not to enhance the technical level of operating production and replace equipment but to install new facilities and create additional jobs.

Thus last year the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry funneled only 43 percent of its allocated resources into the modernization of its enterprises. It plans to use for this purpose less than half the capital investments this year also.

This trend can also be seen at enterprises of the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, construction, road and municipal machine building, instrument making, means of automation and control systems, machine building for light and food industry and household appliances and certain others. The question might arise: clearly, the existing shops of the plants of these sectors are so complete as not to be in need of replacement? Unfortunately, this is not the case. At enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, in particular, more than half of the workers are still employed in manual labor, comprehensive mechanization and automation is being performed too slowly and in inadequate volumes and the rate of introduction of progressive equipment and technology leaves much to be desired.

And, as a whole, owing to narrow departmental aspirations, the picture is this: only 45 percent of the capital investments in the current year is being channeled by the ministries into modernization of the operating capacity of Leningrad's enterprises, which is lower than the level already achieved.

A direct consequence of this contradiction between sectorial and territorial plans is the imbalance between labor resources and the number of jobs at a number of enterprises. The equipment pool continues to grow despite the incomplete load of available machine tools.

It is perfectly clear that such errors can be removed given the rational combination of the principles of sectorial and territorial planning. And, consequently, the overall result of the labor of hundreds of thousands of Leningraders could be more impressive. Accelerating scientific-technical progress, we will increase the manufacture of a variety of high-quality products and greet our party's 26th congress with new achievements.

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC GAINS

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 7, Jul 80 pp 26-35

/Article by I. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Moldavian SSR Gosplan: "Planning the Adoption of the Achievements of Scientific-Technical Progress"7

/Text⁷ At the present stage in the development of socialist society - a society of a mature socialism - science is becoming a direct production force with the aid of individual and material factors of production. Basically new scientific, technological solutions, based on the use of the traditional laws of mechanics and discoveries in other fields of natural science, are being embodied in public production. As a result the rise in the production force of labor more than ever before depends upon "the successes in the field of intellectual production and the successes of the natural sciences and their use." *

V. I. Lenin wrote: "The substitution of machine labor for manual labor comprises all progressive work of man's technology. As technology develops manual labor is displaced and man is replaced by more and more complicated machines. Machines and the objects needed for their manufacture occupy an increasingly important place in the total production of a nation." ** Lenin directly linked the technical reoutfitting of the entire national economy with the rational structure and organization of the reproduction process, adequate for the first two factors. To fully use the advantages of these three factors, caused by the rapid rates of scientific-technical progress, is possible only on the basis of the well planned movement of socialist economy, where "all the plans of the individual sectors of production must be strictly coordinated and linked to comprise the unified economic plan that we so need." ***

* K. Marx and F. Engels, Complete Works, Vol 25, Part I, p 93.

** V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 1, p 100.

*** V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 42, p 154.

The growing dimensions of production are complicating the processes of planning and management, the basic ways for the improvement of which were determined by the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of the Party, the 12 July 1979 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev.

When the dimensions of public production are growing, much importance is attached to orienting plans and economic management methods toward intensive factors of economic development, the rapid adoption into production of scientific-technical achievements and leading experience. In the Moldavian SSR use is being made of all the best that has been accumulated in the Soviet Union in the field of planning scientific-technical progress, organizing the management of the national economy, developing the cost accounting method, and strengthening the influence of economic levers and incentives for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work. Planning methods for organizing and managing public production are aimed at creating more favorable opportunities for the development of production forces and the improvement of production relations.

The basic trends of scientific-technical progress in Moldavia's economy are to improve the structure of the republic national economic territorial-production complex by creating new progressive sectors (machine building, power, electrical equipment, instrument building, radio electronics, chemical and others); mastering the production of new kinds of product; the adoption of new, more progressive technologies; the comprehensive mechanization, automation and intensification of production processes; the creation of an integral agro-industrial complex with full inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration; and the improvement of organization and management based on the use of economic-mathematical methods and computers.

Powerful industrial and agro-industrial enterprises and associations, large power systems, which are equipped with highly productive machines and equipment, fully mechanized, semi-automated and automated production lines have been created in the republic. More than 4,300 flow line, mechanized flow line and automated production lines are in operation in industry. More than 1,000 fully mechanized and automated sectors, shops and facilities and more than 300 units of equipment with programmed control are being used. More than half of fixed capital has been replaced by new industrial capital.

During the years of the past five-year plan the greater part of Moldavia's fixed capital was modernized. Six billion rubles in capital investments went into the republic's national economy; more than 30 large industrial enterprises were put into operation.

Based on the use in production of the scientific-technical achievements there was an economic savings of more than 320 million rubles; nearly 100,000 men were freed for other work. The realization of nearly 1,500 inventions and more than 100,000 proposals for improving production methods saved more than 260 million rubles.

The adoption of the achievements of science and technology is being carried out on a comprehensive basis, which makes it possible to mechanize and automate the entire production cycle - from receipt of raw materials, materials and assemblies to the shipping of the finished product. The Moldavian Hydroelectric Power Station (GRES), the Kishinev Thermal Electric Power Central, the Eastern electric power networks, the Kishinev Cardboard Articles Combine, the Bendery Starch-Treacle Plant, the Bel'tsy, Lipkany, Rybnitsa, Tiraspol' and Chadyr-Lunga grain products combines have been fully mechanized and automated. In addition, 127 enterprises were fully mechanized in their basic production.

The achievements of scientific-technical progress are being adopted through measures called for in plans for the technical reoutfitting of enterprises and associations. The latter are formed for each production element, ministry and department and are coordinated by the Department of Science and Technology of the Moldavian SSR Gosplan. This promotes the drafting of technological processes and solutions aimed at raising labor productivity, conserving material and labor resources, increasing the volumes and improving the quality of manufactured product. This includes, for example: the production of enamel dishes using rigging with hard alloy and polyurethane inserts, thermopulse welding of film articles and decoration; the manufacture of polyethylene pipes by the Kishinev association of chemical enterprises for drip irrigation in agriculture, which has resulted in a more than 250,000 ruble economic savings; and the creation of a mechanized warehouse for raw materials, semifinished goods and finished product at the "Floare" Production Association.

Since the beginning of the five-year plan more than 350 progressive technological processes have been assimilated and adopted. In the electric power field this includes the purification and low temperature drying of superpower transformers, the low temperature treatment of the insulation of power transformers, and the aerial mapping when choosing high voltage routes, which makes it possible to determine the probability of earth creep and others. A method for transmitting electric power on an experimental semi-open industrial line of 100 kV is also being used. At the Moldavian GRES a pilot model of a 250 milliwatt steam and gas unit was adopted for the first time in the USSR.

In the light industry through the adoption of highly efficient spinning and twisting machines which perform four operations (spinning, throwing, twisting and winding), labor productivity has nearly doubled in thread twisting and has increased by more than 20 percent in spinning. The percentage of such machines rose to 94.3 percent in 1979 as opposed to 60.5 percent in 1975. In the production of raw silk fibers the substitution of nonreciprocating looms for reciprocating looms more than doubled labor productivity. Nonreciprocating looms now account for more than half of the loom equipment park.

In the furniture industry the technology for pressing furniture parts with heating in a high frequency electrical field has been assimilated. The production of wood chips from timber waste for the manufacture of splint-slabs is being expanded; this results in a reduction in the production cost and a savings in lumber. Thus, the use of one cubic meter of splint-slabs, for the manufacture of which inexpensive raw materials (shavings, saw mill waste and firewood) are expended, takes the place of 2.5 cubic meters of lumber.

After reading the materials of the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology about low temperature (saline) technology for cement production, which was tested at the Akhangaranskiy Cement Combine in the Uzbek SSR, the Moldavian SSR Gosplan and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Construction Materials studied this method and concluded that it is possible to use this new technology at the Rybnitsa Cement and Slate Combine. Prior to 1 January 1981 the technical documentation will be ready for the modernization of the equipment. With the adoption of the new technology the expenditure of electric power will be reduced by 25 to 35 percent, the production cost of cement by 15 to 20 percent, and the productivity of the thermal units and the cement mills will rise by 50 to 80 percent.

During this five-year plan more than 340 new kinds of industrial product (machines, equipment, instruments, materials, food products, etc.) have been assimilated; a significant number of the products were assimilated at enterprises of local industry (automatic generators, oscillographs, electric loader, lamps, electric pumps, etc.). Many manufactured articles of the machine building and instrument building sectors are exported to more than 50 foreign countries.

Work is being done to improve the quality of industrial product. Each year there is an increase in the number of new manufactured articles bearing the State Mark of Quality. The percentage of highest category quality product of all gross product in 1979 reached 11.7 percent as opposed to 3.2 percent in 1975. This includes, respectively, 46.4 percent and 8.5 percent at enterprises of the Ministry of the Furniture Industry, 16.3 percent

and 3.7 percent at enterprises of the Ministry of the Light Industry, 8.5 percent and 0.8 percent at enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry. Highest results were achieved by furniture factories No. 2, 4 and 5, where the percentage of such product reached 67.6, 90.5 and 56.7 percent, respectively, and also the "Floare" Association for the Production of Light Footwear with Textile Uppers (74.6 percent), the Kishinev Experimental Candy Factory ("Bukuriya" (43.5 percent) and others.

Work to improve the quality of manufactured articles and other measures provided a growth in product of more than 400 million rubles in 1979 as compared with the preceding year; 73 percent of this growth was achieved by increasing labor productivity.

As is known, transportation is now a bottleneck. This is particularly felt at those production facilities where it is necessary to transport a large amount of cargo for short distances. The Special Design Bureau Transprogress (Moscow) has done some experimental work on the creation of seven systems for the containerized pneumatic transport for the delivery of nonmetalliferous construction materials at enterprises of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Construction Materials. It is planned to design and build three such transportation arteries: at the Kishinev Production Association Nerudstrom, at the Belyayevo Construction Materials Combine and at the Krikovsky Mines. The adoption of these systems will make it possible to free nearly 600 ZIL motor vehicles with trailers and save more than 9 million rubles each year.

The Party's agrarian policy, which was developed at the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of agriculture. The subsequent execution of the policy has made it possible to put into effect large reserves for increasing the production of agricultural product, to give agriculture an industrial nature, and to provide higher and more stable rates for its development. Today the highly developed agrarian-industrial sector of Moldavia's economy is clearly formulated. Occupying 50 percent of the total fixed production assets of the national economy, the agro-industrial complex (APK) produces more than 60 percent of the cost of the total public product and provides 54 percent of Moldavia's national income. While in the Eighth Five-Year Plan the average annual gross product of agriculture was scarcely more than two billion rubles, in the Tenth Five-Year Plan it will reach nearly three billion rubles. Agriculture is the only sector of material production, where the entire growth of gross product is achieved by raising labor productivity with an absolute decrease in the number of workers. In 1980 labor productivity will increase by 16 percent, which will provide all growth in the sector's gross product with a reduction of 8,000 men for agricultural work.

Occupying one half of one percent of the USSR's farm land, the Moldavian SSR produces more than 3.4 percent of all agricultural gross product and 1.3 percent of the livestock. This includes 29.7 percent of the grapes, 10 percent of the fruit, 4.5 of the vegetables, 4.8 percent of the sunflowers, 2.5 percent of the sugar beet, 1.4 percent of the grain, 33.5 percent of the tobacco, 1.6 percent of the meat, 1.2 percent of the milk, 1.2 percent of the eggs and others.

While in 1975 the total gross product per 100 hectares of farm land was 66,100 rubles, in 1979 this figure was 112,300 rubles. In the forward regions of Moldavia - Slobodzejskiy, Novoannenskiy and Kriulyanskiy - these figures are 182,000, 146,000 and 135,000 rubles, respectively.

These results have been achieved by the creation of a vigorous material-technical base, the broad use of intensification factors of production, and the adoption of the achievements of scientific-technical progress based on the solutions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU.

In accordance with the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee (May 1976) the theoretical and practical aspects of increased specialization and large scale concentration of agriculture based on interfarm cooperation have been drawn up. The technological and organizational and management features of integrated production facilities horizontally (on an interfarm basis) and vertically (agro-industrial integration) have been formed.

The following trends in the development of the agro-industrial complex have been determined: increased zonal specialization for the rational use of land, the natural and economic conditions of each region; the organization of large state, kolkhoz and interfarm specialized industrial enterprises for poultry and hog farming, for the feeding of calves and the reproduction of the herd, and also in vineyard management, orchard management and vegetable growing; the extensive adoption of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and improving the economic relations between subelements of the agro-industrial complex; improving the qualitative structure of vineyard management, orchard management and vegetable growing in order to supply the enterprises that process grapes, fruit and vegetables with the needed biological and technological quality for the production of new kinds of product according to variety and quality.

In the Moldavian SSR new union-republic associations for the production, processing, transporting, storage and delivery to the customer of agricultural product have been created. They are the Moldplodsovoshchprom [Moldavian Fruit and Vegetable Industry], the Moldvinprom [Moldavian Grape Industry], and Moldefirmaslopprom [Moldavian Essential Oil Industry].

There have also been qualitative and quantitative changes in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector. Regional kolkhoz councils and a Moldavian Kolkhoz Council have been organized for managing the economy of the kolkhozes and interfarm organizations. New forms of organization and management have made it possible to raise the level of intensification of agricultural production based on the better use of personal and material-substance factors.

By improving the technological systems of production an industrial technology for raising agricultural crops has been adopted: corn, vegetables (tomatoes), sunflower, sugar beet, tobacco and soy beans. The industrial technology is based on essentially new machine methods for performing production operations, which fully exclude manual labor and reduce to a minimum the number of machine work. The sequence of operations is accomplished according to the technological scheme: "basic and pre-sowing preparation of the soil with the simultaneous application of fertilizers and herbicides - sowing - harvest".

The industrial technology significantly reduces labor expenditures, sharply increases product output and improves its quality. Its use, for example, in growing corn has made it possible for the Chadyr-Lunga farmers to expend for the production of one centner of corn only 0.4 man-hour as opposed to 3.3 man-hours on the average for Moldavia and to obtain a harvest of 60 centners per hectare. While previously at almost half of the kolkhozes vegetable growing operated at a loss, at present in regions where there is commercial vegetable growing the profitability reaches 64 percent.

An example of the high economic efficiency of industrial technologies is the experience of the machine operators of the Grigoriopol' interfarm crop rotation, managed by I.G. Zakharov, where 24,000 tons of tomatoes were harvested from 650 hectares (an income of 4.4 million rubles). What is more net income exceeded 2 million rubles, production profitability was 112.9 percent and labor productivity increased two-fold. At the Slobozheyskiy interfarm crop rotation the harvest of vegetables was 470 centners per hectare, while the brigade of the interfarm crop rotation, headed by USSR State Prize winner A.P. Klimenko, obtained 650 centners of tomatoes per hectare. USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy and USSR State Prize winner Z.G. Puchilov at the tomato harvester gathered 2,200 tons of tomatoes in the crop rotation. The production cost of one centner was 7.3 rubles, labor expenditure was 3.3 man-hours, profit from one hectare exceeded 3,700 rubles, and the level of profitability reached 108 percent.

In 1980 it is planned (See table) to expand the amount of land to be sown for raising agricultural crops using this technology (the public sector).

| Crop | Thousand of hectares | Yield, in cent- ners per hectare |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Corn | 345 (100 percent of the land to be used for grain) | 55 - 60 |
| Sunflower | 80 (44 percent of sown area) | 27-30 |
| Vegetables | 20 (35 percent of land used for vegetables) | |
| Including tomatoes ... | 15 (47 percent of land used for com- mercial plantings) | 400 - 450 |
| Sugar beet | 10 (8 percent of land for factory sowing) | 400 |

At present the food industry in Moldavia is processing one-fourth of the USSR's wine materials, 14 - 15 percent of the wine, 9 - 10 percent of the canned goods (excluding canned fish), including 18 to 20 percent of the canned tomatoes, 35 to 40 percent of the canned fruit and 15 to 18 percent of the natural juices, 4 - 5 percent of the vegetable oil, and 3 to 4 percent of the sugar. Moldavia's percentage of the gross product of the USSR's food industry is nearly 3.7 percent. Nearly 5 percent of the industrial-production assets of the sector is concentrated in Moldavia, including 15 percent of the all-union fixed assets for viniculture, 12 percent for fruit and vegetable growing and 42 percent for the initial processing of tobacco.

The workers of industry, while receiving high quality agricultural raw material, are striving to improve the technological process, to carry out the technical reconstruction and reoutfitting of production in order to create new kinds of product and to achieve a higher quality. The comprehensive mechanization of processes in the sugar, oil and fat and wine-making industry has been completed. There has been a sharp increase in the number and an expansion in the product list of the means of small mechanization and manual mechanized tools. At enterprises of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry 246 flow-line, mechanized flow-line and automatic production lines are in operation. There are 255 fully mechanized and automated sectors, shops and production facilities (more than 18 percent of them were adopted during the current five-year plan).

Ten sugar plants are processing nearly 27,000 tons of beets every 24 hours. According to the unit capacity of the enterprises, the volume of sugar production, the sector holds third place among the sugar producing republics of the USSR, behind the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR. Seventy-six production sectors of the sugar beet industry have been automated. The Gindesht sugar and spirit combine and the Falest sugar plant have had their basic and auxiliary production fully mechanized.

In the baking industry the basic technological processes have been mechanized and partially automated. The enterprises have been equipped with warehouses for the bulk acceptance and storage of flour. The volume of bulk flour deliveries in 1979 was more than 90 percent. At sector enterprises 43 fully mechanized lines with progressive designs of ovens have been installed. They bake more than two thirds of the total bread and rolls.

At enterprises of the Moldavian Wine Industry 1,061 flow-line mechanized and automated lines, 207 fully mechanized and automated sectors and shops are in operation. During the first four years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan 441 lines and 46 sectors and shops were adopted. These include the fully mechanized lines for grape processing with a productivity of 20 to 30 tons per hour, the fully mechanized sectors and automated shops with a productivity of 500 to 700 tons per 24-hour period and others.

The canning enterprises make extensive use of designs from the Moldavian Scientific-Research Institute of the Food Industry, which make it possible to sharply increase labor productivity, improve the quality of product and conserve raw materials. These include, for example, a progressive method for canning food products - freeze drying. The USSR's only shop for the freeze drying of fruit, berries and the products for processing them has been created in Moldavia. It produces 15 tons of dry powder fruit juices per year, which amounts to 250 tubes of re-constituted juice. During the aseptic canning the sterilization of semi-manufactures, juices and purees is done on a flow line. The product is stored in hermetically sealed containers with a capacity of 15 to 50 cubic meters. The constant freezing of fruit and vegetables using the fluidization method and in a dense layer speeds up the process 20-fold and reduces losses of raw materials. What is more there is an economic savings of nearly 15 rubles per ton of frozen product. Tunnel drying with the indirect application of heat is used; this procedure is intended for the production of high quality dried fruit and vegetables, grapes, spices, medicinal grasses, and the wastes of canning and wine making production facilities; a new polymer covering based on epoxy resin for protecting reservoirs in the food industry.

Promising methods for storing perishable agricultural produce, such as fruit, vegetables and grapes, are being created and used.

The experience of recent years demonstrates that one of the economic methods may be a method for storing fruit and vegetable produce, that is based on the electrostatic technology. *

To speed up the solution of questions concerning the storage and long distance transporting of agricultural raw materials a comprehensive program is being devised for 1981- 1985. Industrial experiments that were conducted in 1979 on the shipping of fruit in refrigerated trucks and railroad cars using ozone combined with cold reduced losses to 10 percent.

Scientific institutions and scientific-production associations are working to solve problems of storing agricultural produce and its long distance transport. The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences is performing research on the phenomenon of the interrelationships between the biochemical characteristics of fruit and the time periods that they can be stored. The Kishinev Agricultural Institute imeni M.V. Frunze has devised and adopted a method for storing apples and pears in polyethelene packaging, a technology for storing fruit and grapes in refrigerators in a controlled gas atmosphere. The Agro-industrial Association Moldplodoovoshchprom and the Physics-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Moldavian Scientific-Research Institute of the Food Industry and the Institute of Applied Physics of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences have tested the technology for the cooling and transporting of peaches using liquid nitrogen.

Scientists of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences in 1979 adopted 106 works and created 17 models of new equipment. The economic savings was 11,400,000 rubles. In particular, the models and algorithms and programs for determining the optimal capacities of fruit and vegetable storage facilities and the capacities of the technological lines for the enterprises of the canning industry yielded an annual savings of 217,000 rubles; EFI type installations which are intended for the electrosark alloying of the parts of machines, mechanisms and tools, the application of covers of favorable metals and others - 3 million rubles.

* For details see the articles: Yu. Bokserman, Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress in rezervy proizvodstva /Scientific-technical progress and production reserves/, Planovoye khozyaystvo, 1980, No 2, pp 36-42; I. Ustiyon, Rabotayet ozon /The ozone is working/, Izvestiya, 1980, 30 April.

A noncontact gauge for the temperature of drying drums was created for the Bender Silk Combine. The economic savings from its application was 200,000 rubles. Estimates have been made on the optimum seismic stability of an area for the construction of water supply facilities of the Rezina Cement Plant and the Kishinev Color Television Plant. The experimental-production testing of a method for improving the quality of apple seedlings using zinc and manganese top dressings of vegetative multiplying rootstocks has been completed. By a decision of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Agriculture the method is to be widely used in agricultural production.

The synthetic environment for the dilution and freezing of agricultural livestock semen, which was developed by the Academy of Sciences and the Moldavian Scientific-Research Institute of Livestock and Veterinary Sciences, shows much promise. By decree of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture this concept is to be extensively used throughout the USSR. The economic savings from its adoption in the Moldavian SSR alone amounts to 320,000 rubles.

A substantial contribution to speeding up scientific-technical progress is being made by Moldavia's institutions of higher learning. The majority of their scientific work is being performed on a contract basis, in response to direct orders from enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other organizations. During the current five-year plan more than 100 projects with an economic savings of 9.5 million rubles have been adopted into the national economy.

The Kishinev Polytechnical Institute imeni S. Lazo has created and adopted an automated system for monitoring and diagnosing digital units of radioelectronic equipment using the "Elektronika 100" computer. The annual economic savings amounts to 300,000 rubles. For the first time in industrial practice the institute created a complex of electric equipment with a cutting plasmotron, which uses compressed air as the only plasma forming medium. The installation makes it possible to cut sheet metal with a thickness of up to 80 mm. The productivity of the process is increased 1.5 to 2-fold as compared with existing installations. The plasmotron is patented in the USA, France, West Germany, Japan and Sweden.

During the first four years of the current five-year plan Moldavian scientists have created 150 varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops. According to results of 1979 a decision has been made concerning the regionalization in Moldavia of eight new varieties and hybrids.

Extensive dissemination of this form of linking science and production can be seen in the scientific-production associations (NPO). In the agro-industrial sector there are 13 associations for the

selection and seed growing of grain and vegetable crops for the various sectors of agricultural production. This has made it possible to bring sectoral science closer to the needs of agriculture, to strengthen the experimental-production base of the scientific-research institutions and to reinforce the influence of scientists upon the rates of scientific-technical progress.

In 1979 much attention was devoted to research on obtaining programmed harvests of winter wheat and sugar beet. Research was performed on the study of promising machinery for the cultivation of winter wheat according to industrial technology.

The Scientific-Production Association Selektsiya devised an industrial technology for raising wheat. Its adoption in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Glodyanskiy, Ungenskiy and Kriulyanskiy rayons of Moldavia made it possible to obtain a harvest of more than 50 centners per hectare. The Scientific-Production Association Gibril created and handed over for State strain testing 18 corn hybrids. The Moldavian-420 MV and Moldavian-385 MV hybrids in 1979 were tested in kolkhozes and sovkhozes on 614 and 5,699 hectares, respectively. The yield of the first hybrid was 58.7 centners per hectare and for the second hybrid it was 51.4 centners per hectare. The Scientific-Production Association Dnestr is successfully developing and adopting industrial technologies for the cultivation of tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, and sweet peppers; new varieties of vegetable crops have been created, which grow in 150 oblasts and krais of the USSR on more than 100,000 hectares of land.

An important means for raising the productivity of agricultural crops and to improve their quality is the use of gibberellin, a vegetation growth regulator. Its use in growing tomatoes at the kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeyskiy rayon yielded an increase in harvest on experimental sectors from 110 to 367 centners per hectare, or 36 to 79 percent more than in the control sectors. In 1978 at kolkhozes in Rybnitskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Dubossarskiy and Slobodzeyskiy rayons nearly 2,000 hectares of tomatoes were treated with this preparation. As a result the additional harvest on the average was more than 100 centners per hectare. The additional harvest of cherries was 10 to 30 centners per hectare, or 19 to 50 percent greater than in the control sectors.

One trend in scientific-technical progress is the adoption of automated control systems using computers. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the Tenth Five-Year Plan computer technology was firmly entrenched in the practice of planning and managing the Moldavian national economy.

At the level of complexes under construction and first sections three intersectoral and 18 sectoral automatic control systems (ASU), 17 automated systems for controlling enterprises (ASUP) and three automated systems for controlling technological processes (ASUTP) have been put into operation; the development of six intersectoral and 29 sectoral ASU systems, 33 ASUP systems and six ASUTP systems is continuing. Eighty-three computer centers, departments, laboratories and other subdivisions are in operation, which have 160 computers at their disposal.

With the use of computers the Moldavian SSR Gosplan and the agro-industrial ministries and departments have examined the national economic efficiency of production in selling the produce of the agro-industrial complex and have developed programs for the development of some of its subcomplexes. Estimates have been made for the grape and wine making, the tobacco, essential oil, fruit and vegetable canning and sugar beet subcomplexes of the agro-industrial complex.

As a result of the research a decision has been made to substantially change the structure of the wine making industry (by increasing the percentage of cognac, champagne and dry wines); to expand the production of high quality tobaccos such as the "Virginia" and "burley" tobaccos with a low nicotine content, to increase the volumes of production and state purchases of fruit; to reduce losses of sugar by reducing the amount of time for processing and improving technologies and creating in the Moldavian SSR a perfume and cosmetics industry.

The research demonstrated that the grape and wine-making subcomplex, for example, by improving the structure, assortment and improving the quality of its product with the same volumes of raw material can increase national economic income at the republic level by more than 1.3-fold, and the tobacco subcomplex by 4.2-fold. Similar data were obtained for other subcomplexes comprising the Moldavian SSR's agro-industrial complex.

Proposals to alter the structure, assortment and quality of product in five subcomplexes of the agro-industrial complex will be reflected in the plans for the economic and social development of the Moldavian SSR in 1980 and for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism, the Moldavian SSR Gosplan is devising target comprehensive functional programs aimed at solving problems that are common to all sectors, which have fundamental significance for the Soviet economy, including programs for conserving metal and fuel, reducing the percentage of manual labor, increasing the production of new articles and so forth.

In addition, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "concerning the measures for further increasing the production and procurement of fruit in the Moldavian SSR" and "concerning the development of irrigation in the southern regions of the Moldavian SSR", target regional programs for the better use of natural riches and the comprehensive development of Moldavia's economic zones are being compiled.

The availability of fertile soil, an abundance of warmth and the the availability of labor resources in the southern regions of Moldavia create favorable conditions for the significant development of the production forces and for increasing the volumes of agricultural product. In particular, there is a need for the construction of irrigation systems with the use of water from the Dunay River and Kagul and Yalpug lakes. The total area to be irrigated is 336,000 hectares. The realization of this program is creating good conditions for viniculture, fruit growing, vegetable growing, grain farming and the production of livestock feed. The cost of the product, which will be obtained after the completion of the work, will amount to more than 200 million rubles, the annual additional net income will be approximately 140 million rubles. This will ensure a recovery of the expenditures within 7 to 8 years. Both programs have been included in the plan for the economic and social development of the Moldavian SSR for 1980 and will be realized in the Eleventh and Twelfth five-year plans.

These are the historical aspects of the adoption of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the national economic complex of the Moldavian SSR.

The achievements of scientific-technical progress in the national economy of Moldavia, as in the USSR's national economy, are enormous. It is important that the new equipment support new technology that has been developed in the entire production technological flow line, and call for an economic (useful) savings at all segments of the national economic organism.

Thus will the problem of the planning and economic organs be eased for adopting the achievements of science and technology into production, for the collectives of the enterprises and associations themselves will be vitally motivated to replace outdated equipment with new in order to raise labor productivity, the growth in the amounts of product manufactured and the raising of its quality, and also national economic efficiency.

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8927

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REGIONAL

NOVOSIBIRSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent A. Usol'tsev, Novosibirsk: "Attention to Every Individual--From the Plenum of the Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] If they had told Yuriy Alekseyevich Tulakin a year ago that the communists in the party organization he heads would organize construction brigades made up of students from the senior classes of the secondary school or that they would take part in the conduct of a review competition for the planting of greenery in the microrayon he would have answered with a skeptical smile. But is this possible? What manpower is available for this? The party organization of the second construction division of the Sibel'khoztekhnika [Siberian Agricultural Equipment Institute] in the village of Krasnozerskoye, Novosibirskaya Oblast numbers only eight communists.

But it seems that even a small group of communists can accomplish a great deal in respect to the people's political, labor and moral education if this group is an integral part of a well-organized center of ideological and political education work. It was such a center which came into being quite recently in Krasnozerskiy on the basis of the party organization of mobile mechanized column No. 1111.

The setting up of such centers in many cities and settlements is one of the new forms of ideological activity employed by the communists of Novosibirskaya Oblast in the course of fulfillment of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political Education Work." And this is far from being the only innovation in the field of communist education of the masses. How the Central Committee decree is to be implemented and what tasks face the communists in connection with preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress were also subjects taken up in the plenum of the Novosibirsk party obkom.

The reporting speaker, CPSU oblast committee secretary A. P. Derevyanko, and the speakers in the discussions noted that a great deal has been done recently to step up the scientific level of the propaganda and agitation

and to promote the development of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook the communists, the Komsomol members, and all the workers.

A high rating was given to the work of the ideological commissions set up in the city and rayon party committees.

The plenum also brought to light important deficiencies in the work of the party organizations. The oblast is still experiencing great losses of working time and a high level of personnel turnover. This was one of the reasons why in the four years of the five-year plan the volume of industrial production in this area increased, not by 31.9 percent as planned, but by only 24.1 percent.

The participants in the plenum expressed serious concern about the oversights in the educational work among the young people and teenagers.

The plenum mapped out a broad system of measures for further improvement of the ideological and political education work among the population.

A speaker at the plenum was deputy chief of the propaganda division of the CPSU Central Committee P. K. Luchinskiy.

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REGIONAL

FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL PEASANT HOMES URGED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by V. Raus, deputy chairman of the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agricultural Association: "If You Need a Home..."]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Further Development of the Construction of Individual Homes and the Retention of Personnel in the Countryside," which was adopted in 1978, afforded fundamentally new opportunities for an expansion of the construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises of homestead-type well-appointed homes with outbuildings for livestock and poultry. A number of interested union ministries and departments drew up instructions on the procedure of the application of this decree. What is the essence of the fundamentally new opportunities? Primarily the fact that individual homes for kolkhoz members and workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises will henceforward be built thanks to credit of the USSR Stroybank extended to the farms.

More privileges have been established for agricultural workers in payment of the cost of the installed homes, and 50 percent of the sum total of credit will be paid off from the sovkhoz's economic stimulation fund or corresponding kolkhoz resources. The rest of the credit is paid off by the worker over a period of 20 years by way of equal monthly payments.

It is stipulated that, as a rule, the homes will be built by contracting organizations, where the farm or other agricultural enterprise in which the worker who wishes to have a house built works acts as client. But this work could also be carried out by the direct-labor method. There is just one condition: the duration of the construction must be determined in accordance with current norms, but must not be more than 1 year.

Thus in accordance with the said decree, it is now considerably easier for a person wishing to build his own home to do so.

And what use are Vil'yandiskiy Rayon's farms making of the opportunities?

Many of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses are experiencing personnel starvation: there is a shortage of tractor drivers, milkers and workers of other specialized fields. The weak farms which do not have their own construction and repair brigades are suffering particularly. Affording newly hired workers well-appointed housing is often a problem which is difficult to solve. For this reason we are compelled to engage assiduously in housing construction, taking advantage of all opportunities to build up available housing.

Some 827 apartments will have been handed over to new settlers altogether in this 5-year plan, and this is 230 apartments more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. But it is still mainly urban-type houses which are being built. Only a little over 80 single-family homes were built in 4 years of the current 5-year plan in the rayon, and only 34 with the resources of those building their own homes. Yet corresponding research conducted in the rayon shows that the overwhelming majority of the able-bodied rural population would prefer to live in well-appointed individual homes. People have savings which they are ready to invest in construction.

So what is holding back the pace of construction of individual homes? Primarily the lack of capacity of the rayon's construction organizations. All their forces are channeled predominantly into the erection of production facilities. But inasmuch as here also the contracting organizations cannot cope with everything, so the brigades and links on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses engaged in construction and renovation are also "stuck" in industrial projects to a considerable extent. In short, there are not enough hands left over for housing construction. Even less so for individual homes with not yet "run-in" layouts and technology and comparatively high labor expenditure per square meter of housing area. Such homes are simply not profitable to the builders: given the existing system of planning, we clients have to take this into consideration whether we like it or not and look for certain compromise alternatives.

We see a satisfactory solution in the contracting organizations assuming the operations which are more labor-intensive, but which are practically entirely mechanized: erection of the frame, providing sewerage and water supply and routing the heat supply. Then the client would be left with the finishing work, which, incidentally, the construction organizations resist with might and main. The reason for this situation is apparent: finishing work is chiefly manual.

Initially we are counting on enlisting the construction organizations in just this truncated form. In the future, however, the construction of rural cottages should be expanded. To this end the raykom and rayispolkom are adopting measures to strengthen the rayon's construction organizations. Among other things, the construction workers' provision with housing is being improved. The internal resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are being commissioned for assisting those building their own homes and for the construction of single-family homes with their resources with their subsequent resale to their own workers (naturally, on the preferential terms determined by the above-mentioned decree).

Here are some figures which even today characterize the change for the better. In recent years the rayon organization of the "Mezhkolkhozstroy" has put up six one-family homes on the "Karksi" Kolkhoz upon application by the kolkhoz members and with their resources. Four cottages have been built on the "Kolga-Yaani" Kolkhoz and three on the "Vil'yandi" Sovkhoz by the efforts of those building their own homes and with the help of the farms.

But there are also farms which are paying insufficient attention to such construction. The experience of the Sovkhoz imeni Gagarin testifies that the possibilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are considerable. Eighteen single-family homes have already been built here and approximately 20 are under construction.

The experience of this farm deserves attention. Much is being done here by those who will live in the homes. The sovkhos allocates the equipment, helps in the acquisition of construction materials, puts in the sewerage and so forth. I believe that each farm could do considerably more to provide people with modern housing.

There are many unsolved problems in the construction of individual homes for the rural inhabitant in the rayon. The erection of individual housing on preferential terms has essentially only just begun here.

The planning organizations are also lagging in this matter, and there is too little choice of plans which satisfy today's villager. However, it is clear to us what we must do. After all, the modern rural home is intended to solve a multitude of social problems: it represents comfortable housing, preservation of the peasant form of life, the retention of young people in the village and the development of private subsidiary farming. Considering the importance of such construction, we will attempt to accelerate it to the utmost.

8850

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REGIONAL

BETTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT URGED TO RETAIN MANPOWER

Colin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by A. Antashkin, candidate of economics and assistant professor of the Estonian Agricultural Academy Land Tenure Department: "The Village: Social Development"]

[Text] The problems of the social and cultural development of the village are moving to the forefront as the most important and urgent with the strengthening of the material-technical base and the economy of agriculture. These questions are inseparable from production for people are its main and active factor; and labor productivity and social-political activeness and awareness depend on the extent to which their social routine has been regularized.

The industrialization of agriculture is leading to fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the sphere of the rural inhabitants' labor and social life. The proportion of workers linked with intricate machinery and technology is growing. The numbers of the rural population are declining and its structural composition and social appearance is changing as a result of these processes, and a logical absolute and relative decline in the numbers of the rural population compared with the urban population is being observed. From 1940 through 1979 the republic's rural population fell from 700,300 to 441,500 or 36.6 percent. The decline is proceeding chiefly at the expense of people directly employed in production. Thus 20.5 percent of the republic's total employed population was employed in agriculture in 1965, but now this figure is only 13 percent. In the same period, however, the gross harvest of agricultural crops has increased by a factor of 1.4 and the production of meat has increased by a factor of 2.2, milk 1.5 and eggs almost 4. But the decline in the numbers of the rural population under the conditions of a manpower shortage is leading to a number of undesirable consequences and is ultimately holding back an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production and making the demographic situation in the countryside worse.

Whereas earlier economic factors were the reason for the rural youth's migration to the city, now the lack of opportunities for the satisfaction of cultural-social requirements and the application of education and the dissatisfaction with work conditions are the reasons. The intensiveness of

migration here also depends on the location of the farm, the state and prospective development of the settlements, their remoteness from the cities and transport routes and many other factors. Essential economic and social differences can be observed between farms located in the vicinity of rayon centers or big cities and those remote from them. These differences are manifested both in production results and in the level of cultural-social services for the public, manpower availability and the inhabitants' age structure. For example, in the village of Emmuste of Vil'yandiskiy Rayon's Tarvatuukiy Rural Soviet, the most remote from the rayon center, more than 70 percent of the inhabitants are of pension age, but in the settlement of Viyratsi, which is next to a city, less than 10 percent are of pension age.

In order to put a stop to the intensification of the differences in the living and work conditions of individual farms of the rayon it is primarily necessary to equalize the reproduction levels. On the economically weak farms, where the manpower shortage is felt particularly acutely, it is necessary to pay more attention to housing and cultural-social construction and the development of communications, transport and other sectors of the social infrastructure, which is the basis of labor productivity growth and a factor of the equalization of the cultural-social conditions of the rural and urban population.

The amount of expenditure on the creation of the social and production infrastructure is largely determined by the system of settlement. A serious hindrance in its development and also in surmounting the cultural-social differences between city and village is continuing noncommunal and small-scale settlement. Surveys have shown that the republic currently has about 70,000 homesteads. According to statistical data, there are 166 settlements and 3,275 villages in the rural rayons.

The principal direction of the development of rural settlement is the gradual transition from noncommunal and small-scale settlement to large-scale and well-appointed urban-type settlements.

In March 1978 republic organizations confirmed a list of rural population centers designated prospective. There were 233 of them. Approximately 25 percent of the rural population presently lives within the confines of these settlements. Thus three-fourths of the rural population will in the future have to change its place of residence. This is connected with big capital investments and appreciable changes in the way of life of the bulk of the villagers. It is therefore understandable that an improvement in settlement takes a long time and requires a considered approach. Haste must not be displayed in this matter. And the point is not only that many people are reluctant to leave their ancestral homes. Not all the conditions have yet been created in the prospective settlements stimulating a move to them from the old homesteads and small-scale settlements. In addition, the creation of large-scale settlements will not in itself solve the problem of leveling the social and cultural-everyday differences between the cities and villages. It is necessary for this to provide reliable transport connections with the cities, production facilities and cultural centers and to give thought to recreation zones.

An analysis of the structure of the rural population shows that the proportion of males is increasing in the able-bodied group. This fact is giving rise to an increase in personnel turnover inasmuch as not all members of the family can find work where they live. Men have difficulties starting a family. Whence the need to create in a rural locality multifunctional settlements with a wide choice of jobs. The industrialization of agriculture and the development of local industry are contributing to a solution of this problem.

Agricultural production should be effected with people's living and social conditions being the equivalent of those in the city. But this cannot be achieved by turning the village into a city and copying urban living conditions. Rural settlements should on the one hand not concede urban comfort and, on the other, should take account of the specific features of a villager's life and his constant connection with the land and natural surroundings. We do not always take this into consideration in the process of building up a village and in the choice of the type of house. High-rise homes lacking attached plots are far from being to everybody's taste. This is corroborated by the data of a sample survey by questionnaire conducted on a number of the republic's sovkhozes: 80 percent of the 436 persons polled preferred a single-family home with an attached plot, 8 percent favored duplexes and only 2 percent of those polled favored apartments in high-rise houses.

Thus the data of our research also confirm the correctness of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum which said that in rural construction we should orient ourselves, for the family, toward, as a rule, the individual well-appointed home with attached plots and buildings for livestock.

I believe it is necessary to also revise somewhat the attitude toward homesteads. Those of them which do not hinder the organization of agricultural production may be preserved until their full depreciation since, together with certain shortcomings, the homesteads contribute to the use of small-scale agricultural land. Furthermore, located in a picturesque locality, the homesteads could be converted into recreation centers. As surveys confirm, private subsidiary farming is more developed at the homesteads, which is also of economic importance at this stage.

Now, when the countryside is experiencing an acute manpower shortage, it is necessary to make use of all measures contributing to retaining young people in the village and, primarily, to improve living, work and recreation conditions and inculcate in the youth a love for work, the land and nature. It is no secret that it is the people who are not linked with a private subsidiary plot who change their place of residence more.

The concentration and specialization of production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration is of great significance in the social development of the countryside. This process is contributing to the consolidation of the rural settlements and the creation

of settlements with mixed production functions. The experience of the Vil'yandiskiy Agricultural Association shows that the best opportunities are created within the framework of the rayon association for a solution of social problems and the more rational use of land, labor and raw material resources. The realization of this new direction in the development of agriculture is setting the scientific and planning establishments the task of formulating rational paths of the socioeconomic development of the village and the more efficient use of the tremendous investments allocated for its comprehensive reorganization.

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REGIONAL

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BUILDING LAGS IN ESTONIA

English SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 2

[A. Favorakaya interview with Estonian education official: "Attention Vocational-Technical Schools!"]

[Text] Almost 14,000 young men and women are receiving tuition in over 100 professions and specialized fields in our republic's 32 vocational-technical schools [VTS]. In this 5-year plan alone 27,000 graduates therefrom have gone to work in the national economy. And altogether the army of VTS students in the ranks of the working class in the republic already numbers more than 150,000.

But our interview is about something else. A.A. Shishkin, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, is seriously concerned about the fact that the need for skilled workers--in the republic's industry, construction and agriculture--is growing far more rapidly than the training of these skilled workers, and frequently through the fault of the construction workers, who are installing new VTS too slowly....

At the same time, owing to the shortage of skilled workers, incomplete use is being made of production capacity and labor productivity growth is being held back, A. Shishkin told your correspondent. Questions of the further development of the system of vocational-technical education and an improvement in the training of the young worker reinforcement are of great significance to the economy. There is direct mention of this in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers decree "The Further Development of the Young People's Vocational-Technical Education in the Estonian SSR," which was adopted last May. It provides an integral program of the construction of new and the extension of operating schools. Places for 13,000 students are to be commissioned in the next few years, that is, just as many again as we have now. The geography? In Maardu a school for chemical workers, in Valga a school for light industry workers, in Koze of Khar'yuskiy Rayon a rural VTS, in Kokhtla-Yarve a school of the "Estonianets" Production Association and in Tartu a school for

instrument makers. Seven new schools--for the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry, Ministry of Municipal Services, Ministry of Fish Industry and Ministry of Construction--will open in Tallin alone. Thirteen new schools will be built and a start will be made on the construction of four new educational complexes altogether. Add to this a quota for the modernization and extension of existing VTS with 11 addresses--Pyltsamaa, Kingisepp, Kalaste, Sindi, Payde, Vigala and so forth.

As we can see, the work volume speaks for itself. It will be extremely difficult to cope with it without the maximum responsibility of all--both clients and contractors. The more so in that the practice has evolved, unfortunately, in a number of construction organizations of a failure to fulfill the plan for the construction of vocational-technical educational facilities from year to year. This has also been mentioned repeatedly by the republic's directive bodies. Nevertheless, the resources are being assimilated far from fully, as before.

I would like to draw attention to a disturbing fact: approximately R3 million (32 percent of the allocated sums) were not assimilated in 4 years of the 5-year plan. Of these, R2.4 million are on the conscience of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction. And here we have the figure for the first 6 months of this year: only 34 percent of allocated resources has been assimilated at 15 projects (less by the Ministry of Construction). Construction and installation work is lagging greatly behind the schedules. And a number of projects is on the point of completion! The hostels of the Vigala Secondary VTS 29 and the Payde Secondary VTS 25 (projects of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction), for example. In Vigala there is a shortage of plasterers, carpenters and painters. Facing brick is being supplied irregularly. Now, in August, the construction workers are doing what should have been done in June. Some R120,000 still remain to be assimilated, yet the date for the commissioning of the hostel is 1 September! If the work is not speeded up here, the school will have nowhere to accommodate 270 students of the new intake.

Only 5-7 construction workers work daily at the Payde project, and the construction site was at a standstill throughout the first quarter.

The installation of an annex of the Tallin Secondary VTS 24 is proceeding intolerably (only R1,000 have been assimilated against the annual plan of R240,000), and a complex of the Tallin "Klementi" Production Association Secondary VTS is also being built at a slow pace (only R57,000 have been assimilated out of R500,000). And a complex of the Tartu Secondary VTS for 720 students (the client is the Estonian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry) had assimilated by July, with an annual plan of R600,000...0! Nor are things any better in Kokhtla-Yarve in the modernization of School 18 (the Kokhtla-Yarve Repair and Construction Administration)--work, with interruptions, has now dragged on for 4 years, and less than half the resources have been assimilated. The school is operating under extremely difficult conditions, and the plan to enroll 210 students is being jeopardized.

We cannot be reconciled with this situation.

It has to be said that the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education has a moral right to such criticism: we, for our part, are doing everything--we hand over documentation to the construction workers in good time, insure the supply of equipment and materials, send students of the construction VTS to the projects to help out and so forth.

It is essential that the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction, Estonian SSR Ministry of Municipal Services and the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Gorispolkom change their attitude toward the construction and renovation of the VTS and insure the complete assimilation of the resources allocated for this purpose and the handover of the projects due for completion by the start of the academic year--1 September. Incidentally, such an organization as the Estkolkhozstroy has been able to hand over to us certain projects ahead of time even. For example, the Saarenskaya Interkolkhoz Office commissioned ahead of schedule places for 180 new students at the Secondary VTS 26.

I would also like to address an expectation to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry--they are the clients of a number of construction projects and should display greater initiative and exactingness with respect to the contracting organizations (the "Tartu-astro" Trust and the "Tallinstroy" Construction Administration 2, among others: for it is these VTS construction projects which are in practice threatening disruption of the annual plan).

It is necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in the construction of educational institutions in businesslike cooperation. This is a common, immediate concern!

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LABOR PROTECTION, SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 3

[ETA report: "Strengthening Discipline, Improving Work Conditions"]

[Text] The struggle for a further upsurge of production efficiency and increased work quality is a vital concern of the republic's working people, who in labor competition for a worthy greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress are endeavoring to fulfill more rapidly and better the production quotas of 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole. A decisive factor of the achievement of the set goals is a further strengthening of discipline and an improvement in work conditions and labor protection and also in organization at all levels of the economic mechanism and in each job, it was emphasized at a conference of managers of the republic's economy which was held in Tallin and which was chaired by A. Tregubov, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The conferees discussed the state of affairs and tasks in this sphere and observed that substantial resources are allocated every year in the republic's economy for an improvement in work conditions and labor protection. As a result there is a constant decline in the number of violations of the safety equipment and labor protection rules and of labor and production discipline in the majority of sectors and in the republic's economy as a whole. But an atmosphere of intolerance of violations of safety equipment rules, discipline and labor protection has yet to be created in all collectives. Facts testifying to a low level of the organization of production are encountered on certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in subdivisions of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the republic. There needs to be an immediate improvement in the state of discipline and labor protection at a number of enterprises of the ministries of procurement and timber and wood-processing industry, the Estonglavenergo and the "Estribakkolkhozsoyuz" and also in the "Estremrybflot" and "Slantsekhim" production associations and certain others.

The conference examined measures to strengthen discipline and improve the effectiveness of the services and public forms of monitoring labor protection and maintaining safety equipment.

A. Volostnykh, secretary of the Estonian Republic Trade Union Council, took part in the conference.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SOVIET UIGHUR NOVEL GLORIFIES EAST TURKESTAN NATIONAL LIBERATION HERO

Part One of Review

Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 5 Aug 80 p 4

[Review by Murat Hämraev, professor, corresponding member of USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Laureat of Lenin Komsomol Prize, of the book "Novel About a Popular Hero" by Ziya Samedi]

[Text] Gheni Batur is the living modern history of the Uighur people, the embodiment of its indefatigable struggle and its inexhaustible strength. And that is why the first book of Ziya Samedi's novel about him attracts the reader at once. The first part of the novel begins with the birth of Gheni Batur and ends with the time when, wounded and lying in a hospital, representatives of every nationality from all corners of Sinkiang come to see him. Ziya Samedi concludes the first part of the book with this successful episode. Gheni Batur, through his amazing acts of heroism and his tireless struggle for justice and social equality, demonstrates his love for the common people.

The people always transform their heroes into legends and try to give them special characteristics which no one else possesses. The writer definitely must accept and, in one way or another, artistically approach this established and lawful situation, because it helps him to create a more fully-rounded image. Stories and legends in folktales and songs about Gheni Batur are extremely numerous.

The ability to not only tell a story but to create and convey an idea through images is a basic characteristic of a talented writer. Numerous pages of Ziya Samedi's novel are filled with demonstrations of that kind of talent. In the first chapter the appearance of three strong young men riding their horses as though the road cannot hold them recalls a picture painted by Vasnetsov of three heroes riding along raising clouds of dust and clogging the road. Such details are extremely numerous in the novel, and they help to clearly embody the images in the work.

The novel's plot is not superficial but highly dynamic. The writer keeps his hero in the flow of life and creates his character step by

step in a consistent fashion. In the fifth chapter of the novel a brave young man who revels in his natural strength demonstrates heroic feats such as hoisting a horse onto his back. By this means he displays on the one hand his physical strength, and on the other both his innate rebelliousness which he does not yet fully understand and his morality by giving away the horse he wins to the poor people. His closeness to and involvement with the people lead him to compete in a test of strength with the peasants. Gheni Batur throws huge rocks and amazes everyone with his strength. At the same time, he reveals that a wonderful power is preserved in the heart of the common people and that this power begins to shine and manifest itself when the awaited sun starts to burn. The writer does not idealize his hero. Gheni Batur has all the characteristics of men who live here. He is a child of his age. That is why he frequents inns with friends who differ from him in human stature. A proper emphasis is placed on amusement, but play is not the goal of his life; rather, it is only an occasional episode. He differs from Ömr, Avut and Hashim through his dignity.

In Ziya Samedi's description, Gheni Batur is a purposeful and chaste individual who strives for knowledge and light. For this reason he loves to talk with the old man Nusrät so that through knowledge he can find the way to understanding the world. For Gheni Batur the old man Nusrät is living history. Gheni Batur learns the history of his people and his ancestors from his stories. During one of these talks the old man Nusrät says the following:

"They didn't call your grandfather Setivaldi a 'marksman' for nothing. Setivaldi and I were among the infantry in the Ili holy war. He was 20, I was 17. There were battles which separated the men from the boys. Setivaldi was one of the companions of Sadir-palvan.

"He got the name 'marksman' in the battles of Süydün-Kürä and Bayanday. The Emir, General Abdurusulbäg, noticed his energy and intelligence, gave him the rank 'centurion,' and placed him at the head of a cavalry unit. It is not for nothing that he is called 'Setivaldi, the marksman' and 'Setivaldi, the champion' among the people." (p 14)

It is natural that such talks made a deep impression on Gheni Batur. They were a "university" for him, and prepared him to go forth into the harsh struggle caused by sharp dissatisfaction with foreign aggressors. For example, the most basic element in Gheni Batur was strength. We see it in the episode where he rescues Mümlin, the miller's daughter, who has been taken by force by a local nobleman. Another interesting thing in this episode is that even when Gheni Batur spontaneously throws himself into the struggle, he does not fight alone. The finest sons of the Uighur people come to his aid. In the same place in the work the author presents the popular image of a woman named HHjör. As Ziya Samedi describes her, she is a frail woman who nonetheless does not physically fall behind the men, and who is ready to fight for a just cause at all times.

We think that she is not an incidental symbol. HMjMr is a popular image who helps the hero in every deed.

In the episode in which the miller's daughter ZHynMp is rescued, just as in other episodes, Ziya Samedi reveals himself to be a master of creating portraits. For example, in one of the most dramatic episodes in the life of ZHynMp and Tusuq, the author describes their external appearance so:

"Nearing the vineyard, Ghani looked around, slowed his pace and stopped beside a window with a short curtain. He threw a look inside the house. In a corner of a small room, her hair disheveled, her left shoulder and breast half-exposed where her white silk shirt had been torn, ZHynMp sat bunched up as though she had fought off a wild beast. In the middle of the room lay Tusuq on a bridal quilt and pillows, shirtless, wearing long trousers. He looked like the skeleton of a sheep whose wool has been shorn and whose meat has been scraped off. One look at him would arouse the anger and fire the hatred of even the most unfeeling, insensitive person." (p 33)

Gheni Batur's innate dissatisfaction as well as Ziya Samedi's demonstration that he is trustworthy are not superfluous episodes, but are ways to show what he needs and what he already has. He cannot live without protesting, and for him living means struggling. Gheni Batur's protest is at the initial stage of its development, but it is not expressed only by his rescue of ZHynMp. He expresses his protest against tyranny not with action but with words. Wise by nature, clever in speech, Gheni Batur is not afraid of showing anger or hostility toward a nobleman whom he has met for the first time, nor of lashing out against him with words. For example:

"GhojHq, standing erect, drinks down a cup of kumiss, climbs up on the porch roof and sees Gheni. He knew all about Gheni. Like other big important people, he didn't like him. Even someone standing far off in the bazaar would have seen it was Gheni. Sharp-eyed GhojHk recognized him at a glance. 'Hey, you! What are you doing here, thief?' the surprised GhojHk called out. He had called him 'thief' without thinking and now became frightened. 'Like you, I'm walking around in the lair of the father of all thieves,' Gheni said, staring him down.

"RHhimjan and the others laughed at Gheni's reply. A smile played on the lips of BHgzadi, and his moustache began to twitch. Inside, he was thinking: 'Gas-bag, toadie! If you had one like him in place of 10 of these milksops....Now, he has strength! Feeling!'"

It is well known that when a man is part of the people, he is invincible. In our opinion that is precisely the leitmotif of Ziya Samedi's work. The writer confirms this idea through the image of HMjMr mentioned above, through Gheni Batur's talks with the old man NusrMt, through conversations between peoples and groups of every nationality collected at a hospital

about how Gheni is a person who is closest to them, and through Gheni's conversations with relatives, kinsmen and friends.

Gheni Batur, even when he had reached his 80's, amazed people with the clarity of his mind, his good judgment and the excitement of his thoughts. In his youth these natural gifts of his were expressed very strongly. Because Ziya Samedi was an eye-witness to the events he writes about, it is possible for him to let us observe directly and first-hand his heroes, and to correctly depict their images in his novel. We see Gheni Batur come to life and we imagine his youth. Ten years from now it will be possible to learn about this national hero of the Uighur people only from books by writers like Ziya Samedi.

Ziya Samedi, as it appears from his story, has tried to fulfill his complex task in a versatile manner. In inventiveness and in content his novel is definitely a documented and artistic work. The writer devotes many pages in his novel to a full exposition of the various traditions of the Uighur people, quotes passages from Uighur songs, writes about the tragic nature of Uighur history, and refers to various ethnographical details. All of these create a vivid picture of the people's struggle against foreign rulers and on behalf of lofty ideas under the leadership of Gheni Batur.

Belief in the necessity for evolutionary development and for taking up arms in the struggle for truth does not take shape all of a sudden in Gheni Batur. The writer reveals, little by little, step by step, the spiritual awakening of Gheni Batur and the people.

Part Two of Review

Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Review by Murat HHmraev of the book "Novel About a Popular Hero" by Ziya Samedi]

[Text] The essentially superior aspect of the work lies in the way Ziya Samedi portrays his hero as inseparable from the people and his actions as indistinguishable from those of the people. Gheni Batur was born for the people, he grew up among the people, he struggles for the happiness of the people and, in the course of this, is prepared to sacrifice his own life. The latter forms the basis of the novel.

While the idea of unity between the hero and the people is generally one of the most important problems in literature, it has still not been raised by anyone in modern Uighur literature. It is a problem with which only a developed master of a developed literature can deal. One can gladly confirm that this question has been raised for the first time in Soviet Uighur literature by the Soviet writer Ziya Samedi. Ziya Samedi logically follows the spiritual development of his hero and the growth of national

consciousness in the Uighur people, and includes in the novel a series of episodes like Gheni Batur's encounters with fellow countrymen and relatives which illustrate this. They see in Gheni Batur the one who will rescue and protect the masses from exploitation and national oppression. Gheni understands this and strives to reassure them as much as he can.

Of course the torments suffered by the people arouse in him boundless anger and hatred for the foreign aggressors, but it is not blind hostility toward the enemy that arises in this illiterate revolutionary. Rather, it is the dissatisfaction of a conscientious fighter who takes a class position. And that is why he sees that there is no difference between Chinese aggressors and Uighur feudal lords, and why he stands beside the Uighur and the Chinese poor people.

From the outset of the novel we see Gheni Batur among comrades of every nationality: Mongols, Kazakhs, etc. In the episodes about prison, escape and preparation for the armed rebellion, representatives of other nationalities who live in East Turkestan accompany him: Tatars, Kazakhs, and Uzbeks.

All of these episodes reflect the author's attempt to show Gheni Batur as an internationalist no matter what he does, and are not simply fabrications concocted in the author's mind. All of them have a basis in reality. The Chinese aggressors, through their local officials, did not rest with suffocating the Uighurs--the basic populace of this region--but also subjected all its other peoples and nationalities, including the poor Chinese, to dire oppression. Oppression always gives rise to dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction unites people in the common struggle for truth. This unity is used by Gheni Batur in a completely natural and lawful fashion. Here, Ziya Samedi's service consists in the fact that he sees this unity through the eyes of a writer and clearly depicts this struggle in his work by artistic means.

There are many interesting, absorbing and clearly described episodes in the novel. The scene in which prison life is described immediately strikes one with its realism and accuracy. The battle scenes are also well written. Likewise, the description in the novel of Gheni Batur nostalgically watching the cranes in flight is very successful. It is also possible to acquire a great deal of knowledge about the history of the Uighurs from the pages of the novel. Such a circumstance must be due to Ziya Samedi's having seen and studied in the course of his work upon this novel numerous documents and sources belonging to the history of the Uighurs.

The language of the work deserves special attention. It is possible to state boldly and without fear that due to the labor of writers like Ziya Samedi in the last 10 years the Uighur language has developed and grown richer. Ziya Samedi does not occupy himself with discovering or inventing new words and expressions. Rather, he returns to the people the treasury

of images and words that had belonged to the Uighurs of olden days and which he had absorbed in his heart at his mother's breast--images and words which, for these reasons, had begun to be forgotten.

The language of Ziya Samedi's characters almost always has features characteristic of an individual. For example, Ghoni Batur's language is clever and profound, but somewhat coarse; HNJHr's language is sweet; the language of Ghoni Batur's street "friends" is rendered in slang; while the language of petty officials and noblemen has a special character all its own. Quite a few dialects are represented in the language of the characters. In the language of representatives of non-Uighur nationalities one encounters words which belong to these nationalities. This, certainly, gives evidence of the writer's artistry. One can confirm that Ziya Samedi's artistry is continuously growing from work to work, a circumstance which greatly pleases this reviewer.

One of the secrets of the linguistic richness of the work of the writer is that he sinks his roots into the wellsprings of the people's language. The text of the novel is rich with proverbs and sayings, anecdotes, clever similes and metaphors. They sparkle just like embedded precious pearls.

The novel is crowded with events. In it, beside the main hero and those around him, there are heroes of individual episodes, but one does not encounter superfluous heroes. All the work's heroes fulfill the tasks laid open them. Although Ghoni Batur and his comrades have still not finished their work, Sheng Shih-ts'ai, Ghoni Batur's relatives and his street "friends" have long since left the scene, having fulfilled their functions. The artistry of a writer who has deeply studied life is displayed in this, and this artistry is clearly visible on every page of the work.

Ziya Samedi has a detailed knowledge of the complexities of life, the period which he writes about, and the locality where the events unfold, and describes the setting of the action with full details and particulars.

The first book of the epic about Ghoni Batur is completed. We await the second. But is the first book free of shortcomings? No. If we look at the first book as an integral work, it is possible to point out defects in it. If we take into consideration the fact that there will be a continuation of it, we must hope that the author will correct these shortcomings in the later work.

First of all, one must speak about spiritual, or psychological analysis in literature. To the degree that the psychological analysis in a work is powerful and profound, the writer is also considered powerful and talented. Dostoyevsky established the model of psychological analysis in Russian literature. In modern Uighur literature this kind of analysis remains completely inadequate. It grieves this reviewer. In order to reach a conclusion the author must in the first place enter the world of

the inner feelings of his characters, and he must experience, doubt and spiritually suffer along with them. These are qualities characteristic of living people and they must be accordingly depicted in literature as well. Ghani Batur is a great individual. Thus, it stands to reason that his inner feelings and emotions must be great and profound, and must grow step by step. Because the hero performs great deeds and takes upon himself the responsibility for the fate of his people and his Fatherland. In such work it is impossible to be without deep emotions. These, unfortunately, are very few and amount to nothing in the novel. The first book is devoted to Ghani Batur's youth. We hope that in subsequent books Ziya Samedi will show us Ghani Batur as an individual whose thoughts have matured.

In the future, the writer must hold this early period in his memory, and must insert in his second book episodes which recall, analyze and profoundly reflect upon Ghani Batur's previous years. This, of course, can be accomplished through profoundly thoughtful activity during events linked to the hero's later actions.

Such a literary method as the inner monologues of the hero go hand in hand with the psychological analysis of the deepest thoughts and feelings of the hero. It would have been better had the writer made broader use of the resources of this method. If we wish to see in the figure of Ghani Batur, by comparison with the usual rebel and fighter, a profound individual, a national hero who has consciously thrown himself into the struggle, a wise man and a philosopher, then we must convey that to the reader by means of psychological analysis, inner monologues and other methods.

Finally, a few words about the author's attitude. Eventually, he must become clearer and bolder. For example, in Leo Tolstoy's work "War and Peace" numerous examples of this method are evident. Let us recall that he at least thought about his people's war. It would behoove Ziya Samedi to familiarize himself with the classics of Russian literature and the literatures of other fraternal peoples. As a human being and as a citizen, he needs numerous words to speak about the fate of his people, about his struggle for justice waged against foreign aggressors, and about many other problems.

Without them, the revolutionary movement undertaken in order to be free of foreign subjugation may only appear at first glance to be like an angry wave of the people under the leadership of a rioter. That was not in fact the case. A secret organization of experienced revolutionaries like Akhmattjan Kassim and Abdukerim Abbasov formed the leadership and led the way in the popular movement. It was this same organization that assembled the leaders, including Ghani Batur, as well as his comrades Patikh Batur, Akvillar Batur, Rikip, and others, and trained them in battle tactics and strategy.

All of this is known to the author in the minutest detail. Nonetheless, why is it that the role and significance of the secret revolutionary

organization has not been clarified nor found any reflection in the pages of the novel? This is a serious shortcoming.

The review of Ziya Samedi's novel "Gheni Batur" is still not finished, because the novel itself is not finished.

We hope that after it is completely finished it will be an epic about the life of the Uighur people told through the life and heroism of Gheni Batur. There is no doubt that it will be a large canvas that will stand beside the best works of the literatures of our brothers devoted to their famous figures.

We wish the author new creative successes.

9439

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

NON-RUSSIAN SOVIETS PROUD OF TIES TO 'ELDER BROTHER RUSSIA'

Moscow OGOZEK in Russian No 35, 30 Aug 80 pp 6-7

[Article by A. Gavrilov: "In the Country's Center--Russia"]

[Excerpts] In regal beauty
You have spread widely
Over the face of the earth,
O Russia

I. Nikitin

I follow the example of the Russian people
I have faith.

N. Nekrasov

Once on the shore of the African lake Naivasha the well-known Soviet writer Yuriy Rytkheu tried to tell an employee of a small hotel where he was born and what nationality this is--Chukchi. The employee listened wide-eyed to the story of the sea covered with ice, the snowstorms, the cold when the breath freezes in the summertime and a distinctive rustling sound is heard, a rustling which is sometimes poetically referred to as the rustling of the stars, the whisper of the cosmic cold. But when the writer mentioned Moscow, the questioner tapped him on the shoulder and exclaimed: "So you are a Russian! I would have said that!"

"A Soviet person," Yuriy Rytkheu muses. "Beyond the borders of our country they frequently call us Russian and I don't see anything out of the way in that. On the contrary, my heart is often filled with a feeling of special pride. And this pride stems not only from the fact that you are counted among a people the respect for whom is at the highest level throughout the world and whose culture has gained recognition and love among all the peoples of the earth. It is due also to the fact that this recognition raises you, as it were, to the level of the modern individual who lives in a socialist state built with the very hands of the working people."

These musings express the feelings of the Soviet people who belong to the various nations and who inhabit our country of many millions. The sense of their thoughts and designs is found in the measured lines of our anthem:

The Union is an indissoluble republic of free people
It has united Great Russia for eternity
Long live the unified, powerful Soviet Union
Created by the will of the people.

Russia. The Russian Federation. Arising in our mind's eye is an enormous country which extends 4,000 kilometers from north to south and nearly 9,000 from west to east. On some of its territory the sun sometimes never puts in an appearance. Indeed, one dawn hurries to supersede another. The onset of night in Kaliningrad coincides with the birth of a new day in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. Thirteen seas wash the shores of Russia and its area encompasses more than 700 million hectares of timberland--enormous national wealth, in addition to the mountains with their innumerable treasurehouses.

But the glory of Russia is not just its natural beauty. Its innermost wealth is the Russian people. Russia gave to the world the great Lenin. It nurtured Lomonosov and Pushkin, Lermontov and Turgenev, Chernyshevskiy and Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gor'kiy, Kulibin and Mendeleyev, Tsiolkovskiy and Kurchatov, Korolev and Gagarin.... Indeed, one would need to list all those whose insightful genius has enriched the treasurehouse of world civilization!

Truly great in thoughts, feelings and deeds, the Russian people have never been addicted to national bombast and to the national bumpitiousness which is its manifestation. The distinguished sons of the people of Russia--Aleksandr Radishchev, Pavel Pestel', Vissarion Belinskiy, Nikolay Chernyshevskiy, Nikolay Dobrolyubov and many others have stretched out a helping hand to their oppressed brothers. It is therefore not surprising that the Ukrainian Taras Shevchenko, the Belorussian Yanka Kupala, the Georgian Akakiy Tsereteli, the Azerbaijanian Mirza Akhundov, the Latvian Yan Raynis, the Tatar Abdulla Tukay, and many, many others, in answer to the brotherly feelings of the Russian people have urged their people to join in unity with the people who approach them "when these peoples, their quarrels forgotten, unite with them in a great family."

The sources of the friendship of the peoples of the country go back in the aeons of time. This friendship remembers the fellow-fighter Yemel'yan Pugachev and the intrepid Salavat Yulayev, who dreamt of extricating Bashkir from the czarist bondage and joining with their Russian brothers who are fighting for liberty and freedom. History has preserved the passionate message of Georgian writer Akakiy Tsereteli: "We place great value on our brotherhood, unity and friendship with the peoples of Russia. It is a young Russia, with whom we wish to go hand in hand for the realization

not only of the national ideals but also the ideals common to all mankind, the ideals which are called brotherhood, unity, equality...."

These dreams were fated for realization in October 1917. The political meaning of the establishment of the Russian republic--and it was transformed on the first day of the Great October Revolution--was that the Russian proletariat--the most consistent and the most implacable fighter against all the forms of social and political oppression and national enmity engendered by tsarism--had in the practical sense and in actuality begun the building of a socialist multinational state based on the international friendship of the people of labor of the various nationalities, a project carried out while retaining the distinctive features of their culture, their language and their best traditions--everything that shapes the unique character of a nation.

The Tartars and the Bashkirs, the Buryats and the Kabardians, the Komi and the Mari, the Mordvinians and the Karelians, the Ossetians and the Udmurts, the Chuvash and the Yakuts, and many other nationalities now live as one family on the territory of the Russian Federation. And like the Russians they, equally with the others, consider the Soviet Union their common home and Soviet their common citizenship.

The multinational Soviet state spawned the friendship of all the peoples of the Country of the Soviets.

How many enemies this friendship had to contend with! This was because it was defended by all our peoples united by the indissoluble bonds of the integrated Soviet family. Here is one of the most vivid human documents--a letter which during the war circulated through almost the entire world. The young fighting man Kayum Rakhmanov wrote thus before his last battle:

"My life is the motherland. The motherland is my family, my village, all of my Soviet country. When the enemy takes away an inch of my native land, it cuts off a piece of my body. When the Fascists stormed into the Soviet country, I felt the Fergana valley begin to tremble. And every individual in whom there beats the upright heart of an Uzbek said to himself, 'Go forward, stop the enemy, defend your home and your family!' And I came to Leningrad--without Moscow, without Leningrad, without Soviet Russia there is no free Uzbekistan. I do not regret giving my life to defend that which we Uzbeks obtained from Soviet rule...."

These brotherly feelings suffused and continue to suffuse our life. In our time these feelings were expressed with profound emotion by Bashkir poet Mustay Karim:

"I am not a Russian but of Russian honor
Not from above. I am a son of the Soviet country.
Let us live together and advance together,
To the radiance of the shining heights."

by the common acknowledgement of all the people who inhabit the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation stands first among the various Union republics. As the natural center of attraction and as the target of the main enemy assaults, it, Russia, played a decisive role in linking together the destinies of the peoples of all the 15 Union republics. It, Russia, was the crucible of the revolutionary thinking which brought the entire country into the movement. It, Russia, helped to achieve the socialist changes in every corner of the Union. With all of our peoples, its courageous sons and daughters held out against Fascism and conquered it in battle.

Back in the first years following the October the Russian people, guided by their brotherly feelings toward the other peoples inhabiting our country, devoted enormous manpower and resources and spared no efforts in the task of helping the formerly backward peoples.

Their great and truly historic deeds have never lost their profound meaning.

From the earliest days of Soviet rule such vast capital investments were allotted for the national republics as per the plan that the growth of their economies and cultures proceeded at the country's most rapid rate. As one of the first moves in its work the RSFSR government allocated 70,000 gold rubles to Armenia for the purchase of draft animals and assigned 800,000 gold rubles to Azerbaijan for irrigation work on the Ganskiy Steppe.

The textile industry in the new cotton regions had their beginnings in the immediate transfer there of several factories from the industrial centers of RSFSR. There were, for example, those transferred to Kirovabad in Azerbaijan and to Leninakan in Armenia. The help of the engineers from Russia made possible the establishment of large cotton combines in Tashkent, Fergana and Dushanbe.

From the central Russian provinces there were transported to the Transcaucasus and Central Asia several printing houses and lithograph shops, a stationery factory, a cellulose plant, and a great deal of telephone and telegraph equipment. In that period a great many Russian engineers, scientists, physicians and workers were dispatched to the outlying districts (this term itself now belongs to history). The doors of the institutes and universities of Moscow and Leningrad were opened wide for the young men and women of Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, Bashkiria, Yakutia and the other national republics. The senior brother did everything in his power to help the members of his family to rise to a level equal to his own.

A striking example of the disinterested aid given to all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet state is the production and technical patronage provided by the enterprises, industrial cities, rayons and oblasts of RSFSR for the industries or individual cities of Central Asia, Tazakhstan and the republics of the Transcaucasus. This noteworthy form of mutual aid and economic cooperation came into being at the onset of the first five-year plans.

Among the first in the country to begin the exercise of production and technical patronage were the workers of Moscow and Leningrad. Plants in these cities provided a great deal of help in supplying the needed equipment for the industrial installation under construction in the various republics. They accepted orders for instruments and technical servicing by means of periodic detached service assignments of workers, engineers and technical specialists, by the delivery of technical documentation, etc. After the Moscow and Leningrad workers, patronage for Kazakhstan and the republics of Central Asia was undertaken by the workers of the Donets Basin, Krivoy Rog, the Urals, Baku and other industrial centers.

The large socialist enterprises in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, enterprises set up with the help and direct participation of the Russian working class, became, for the workers of these republics, a school for the new life, centers of culture, and supporting points for progress.

After the Great October, about 50 nationalities acquired a written language. Our country saw the publication of books in more than 100 languages.

After rising to the leadership of the historical process of social changes in a land extending over two parts of the world, the Russian people led this historical process to full equality of the nations. Achieving fruition were the towering aspirations of the party of Bolsheviks, and the party of Leninist internationalists as expressed in the words of the party's leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin: "We want a voluntary union of nations, one which will not tolerate any coercion of one nation by another and one based on the most complete trust, on a clear understanding of the fraternal unity, and on a completely voluntary consent."

Today all the Soviet people take pride in the fact that the help of the Russian people has enabled the peoples of the former outlying districts to achieve unprecedented progress.

According to the conclusion drawn by the well-known Soviet journalist and researcher Nikolay Nikolayevich Mikhaylov in invoking the heroic pages of our history, were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, Red Moscow would not have been able to stand up under the pressure of the counterrevolutionary armies of Kolchak and Denikin. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, the Ukraine would have been hard put to retain its independence. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, the Belorussians would not have been able to reunite in a unified Belorussian republic. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, Azerbaijan would not have kept its oil from the lovers of alien goods. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, at the time of the civil war long-suffering Armenia would have been obliterated from the face of the earth by its enemies. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, Uzbekistan would not have developed modern industry. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, the Kazakhs would still be leading a

nomadic existence pasturing the estate cattle. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, Kirgizia would not possess an opera house or higher educational institutions or an academy of sciences. Were it not for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, the tribes of northern Siberia would have been hunting with flintlocks, would not have had an alphabet, and would have continued to face extinction.

Uzbekistan is now producing the world's best cotton-picking machines; remote, mountainous Kirgizia has surpassed France in the dissemination of higher education; in the depth of its medical network Armenia has no rivals in western Europe. And the peoples of these republics are not apt to forget that they could not have achieved this without the help of the people of Soviet Russia. Nor are they sparing of persistent work, time, strength, and at times even life itself.

The peoples of the Union and autonomous republics of the country are filled with feelings of boundless gratitude to the great Russian people for the magnitude of their international debt.

"And the Russian working class and the Russian people have fulfilled this obligation with honor," said CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "In essence this was a glorious achievement of the entire class and all of the people, an achievement accomplished in the name of internationalism. And all the people of our motherland will never forget this heroic achievement."

We know that one of the important results of the successful solution of the national problem in our country is the thoroughgoing development of the languages of all the socialist nations and nationalities of the USSR.

At the same time, the historical development was such that Russian became the common language of the international community and cooperation of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. It has become a powerful instrument of the interrelationships and the unity of the Soviet peoples and a means of bringing together the achievements of native and world culture.

"Every Soviet individual," writes candidate for membership on the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh. R. Rashidov, "is proud of the fact that he belongs to the great Soviet family and that the Russian nation is the senior brother of all the peoples of this family...."

"The Russian people generated their own great culture and they created the powerful Russian language--a language as vivid as the rainbow after a spring shower, as true as an arrow, melodious and rich and gentle like a song carried over linen.

"The Soviet people of all the nationalities have a sincere love for the Russian people, respect them, admire their talent, intelligence, diligence, and Leninist humanism and internationalism, learn from them how to be strong and steadfast in struggle, share their culture and progressive traditions, and study the Russian language with enormous interest."

The world importance of the Russian language is recognized by all of enlightened mankind. It won recognition through the brilliant works of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Chekhov, Gor'kiy.... With the victory of the Great October, which opened a new era in world history, the Russian language--the language of the great Lenin, the language of the powerful Soviet state which became the leader of the struggle for peace waged by all the peoples of the globe--acquired world-wide prestige. In our country the Russian language is the language of the fraternal unity of 15 polyglot Union republics, 20 autonomous republics, eight autonomous oblasts and 10 national okrugs.

"The rapid growth of the international relations and cooperation," says L. I. Brezhnev in this regard, "is leading to an increase in the importance of the Russian language, which has become the language of the reciprocal intercourse of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union."

The Russian language, which has become the second native tongue of the overwhelming majority of this multinational country which speaks in 120 languages is helping to overcome any manifestations of prejudiced narrowness, is erasing the boundaries in the spiritual world of all the Soviet peoples, and is bringing them into contact with the riches of the world's cultural values. "All the peoples of Russia have merged in a single flight," wrote Nikolay Konstantinovich Rerikh concerning Soviet Russia." On whatever scale this is weighed, where and by whom has more been accomplished? All have cherished the motherland and have uplifted it. And for this the peoples of Russia have come to be loved throughout the world. They have cherished it in the depth of their hearts; they are extending the hand of brotherhood, they want to join it in labor; and they have faith in Russian might."

In mapping out the plans for the socialist transformation of our country at the onset of the building of socialism and in emphasizing the all-out complexity and extreme difficulty of the tasks facing the party and the working class, V. I. Lenin said: "Look at the map of RSFSR--north from Vologda, southeast from Rostov-on-Don and Saratov, south from Orenburg and Omsk, and north from Tomsk there are immense distances which would accommodate dozens of enormous cultured states. And reigning in all these areas are a patriarchal sovereignty, a semisavagery, and the most complete savagery."

Now, recalling these words of Il'ich, so full of pain for the motherland, we reflect on how the face of Russia has changed beyond recognition in the six decades of Soviet rule. Lenin's prophecies were realized; the working class was able to make Russia a powerful socialist state.

The USSR has now built a developed socialist society. Vast and fundamental changes have encompassed all aspects of social life and, in particular, the most important field of human activity--economics. Powerful productive forces have been established and there has been evolved and put into operation a unified and powerful national economic entity which is being developed on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution in combination with the advantages of the socialist system. "The common denominator of all these changes," says Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, "is the growing social homogeneity of Soviet society. Ever increasing strength has been the characteristic feature of its indissoluble working class, its kolkhoz peasantry, and its people's intelligentsia. The differences between the basic social groups have been gradually erased. All the nations and nationalities of our country have drawn closer and closer together in the very course of their lives. There has evolved a new, historic society of people--the Soviet nation."

Everything that has happened in the building of communism graphically confirms the correctness of the policy pursued by the Leninist party and the Soviet state, the policy encompassing a truly democratic combination of the common interests of the multinational Union and the interests of each of the republics which comprise it. The republic's economic system," wrote candidate for membership on the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers M. S. Solomentsev, "is an integral part of the country's integrated national economic complex. By participating in the All-Union territorial division of labor the Russian Federation produces a substantial proportion of the output of the country's industry and agriculture. Its factories and plants, electric power stations and oil fields, its coal pits and mines produce 62 percent of all the electric power, 56 percent of the finished rolled iron, 75 percent of the steel pipe, 86 percent of the motor vehicles, and 72 percent of the cloth; they extract 86 percent of the oil (including gas condensate) and 55 percent of the coal. Russia's fields grow more than half of the entire grain crop of the country.

The USSR created the kind of social climate which impels the Soviet individual to travel along the path of spiritual and moral perfection. The changes in the world around him and the building of a communist society are helping to uncover all his creative powers and talents.

Brothers, brotherhood.... This is the way one speaks of people who have one mother and who are close in spirit and in blood. The peoples of the Russian Federation also have one mother--the motherland. Its name is Soviet Russia and its heart is the USSR.

In the growth of its powers and labor glory, first among equals, Russia with its sister republics, under the guidance of the party, is proceeding to the 26th Party Congress, which is mapping out the paths to new growth of the inexhaustible powers and potentialities of our great socialist motherland.

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BRIEFS

YAK-42 IN UZBEKISTAN--The new Yak-42 passenger turbojet has made its first appearance in the skies of Uzbekistan. A crew under the command of O. Smirnov and specialists from the State Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation are conducting tests on its flight performance under the conditions of the Central Asian climate. During August tests will be made on the run Moscow--Tashkent--Ashkhabad--Tashkent--Moscow. The 120-seat high-speed (up to 850 km per hour) aircraft will replace the AN-24 and Yak-40 on the local Aeroflot routes. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Yak-42 will begin regular service from Tashkent to the oblast centers of the republic. Sh. Zaynutdinov. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 2] 10272

NEW NUKUS SERVICE--The first stage of a new air terminal complex was opened in a ceremony in the capital of Karakalpakia. On board the Tu-154 making its first flight from Tashkent to Nukus were specialists from the various Aeroflot services headed by B. Grubiy. The new airport in Nukus is being built under plans of the Uzbek Scientific Research and Design Institute for Urban Construction of Uzgiproavtodor [Uzbek State Institute for the Designing of Motor Transport and Highways]. Scores of construction subunits from Karakalpakia are involved in its building. The airport navigation equipment permits the landing of large passenger liners according to the first and second ICAO categories. ...The trip was coming to its end. Our Tu-154 made its approach and landed. At the ramp a meeting was held and this was opened by Ye. Aytmuratov, chairman of the Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers. K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskaya Party Obkom, and G. Rafikov, chief of the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration expressed gratitude to the construction workers who completed the first stage of the airport complex with an evaluation of "excellent." Sh. Zaynutdinov. Tashkent. [Text] [Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 1] 10272

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